The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 429.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1796. [Vol. IV.

PUBLIC SALES.

WILL BE SOLD,

For Cash, on Tuesday next, the 5th instant, at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Trugen, Wife of the late Edward Trugen, on Fairfax-Street,

One Horse, 1 Cow, two Drays,

one Cart, with a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a number of other articles.

Those indebted to the estate of Edward Trugen, dec'd, will please to make payment; and those who have demands against said estate will present their accounts for settlement to J. F. RICKETTS, R. YOUNG, } Admr's

Alexandria, January 2, 1796.

To be sold, at Public Vendue,

On January the 5th,

THE Estate of SAMUEL MOODY, deceased, consisting of wearing apparel, an excellent Silver Watch, &c.

N. B. All persons in the state of Virginia, having demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, and all those indebted are requested to make payment on or before the 12th instant, that the administrator may be enabled to discharge those debts brought against the estate.

JOHN BOGUE, *Administrator.*

Alexandria, Dec. 31. '25.

By virtue of the powers vested in us by an act of the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, entitled, an act for erecting a bridge over the Eastern Branch of Potomac river,

WE do hereby give notice that books will be opened by us in the city of Washington, on the second Monday in February next for receiving and entering subscriptions for shares in the said undertaking.

N. B. The Act is published in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
Danl. CARROLL of Duddington,
Wm. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
GEORGE WALKER,

Washington, December 17th, 1795.

The subscriber's property, fronting on Union and extending from Wolfe to Duke-streets, having suffered material injury by persons digging and carrying land and dirt therefrom, he hereby gives notice that a trespasser hereafter will be prosecuted.

B. KIRK.

January 1, 1796.

☞ THE Partnership of *Thomas Williams & Joseph Cary*, under the firm of *Williams & Cary*, being this day dissolved, by mutual consent, they earnestly request all those indebted to them will immediately pay their respective balances; and all those who have any demands against them are requested to bring them in for liquidation.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH CARY.

Alexandria, December 31, 1795.

☞ The subscriber intends to confine himself to the Commission Business, and will be happy in receiving the Orders of his Friends, assuring them the utmost attention to their interest will be constantly exerted.

T. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE

A TRACT of LAND, in Fairfax County, about 11 miles from Alexandria, and 12 or 13 from George-Town, containing 2524 acres; the improvements are a two-story house, with two rooms, a large closet and a passage below, and two rooms and a closet above, a kitchen, dairy, stables, barn, &c.—most of them new; also a mill, very conveniently situated for toll, which may be repaired at a trifling expense. There is an orchard of grafted apple trees, of choice kinds. The quality of this land is tolerably good, about one third of it in wood, and a sufficiency of meadow-land; part of which is well taken in timothy. Being desirous of purchasing other lands, I will sell it at the very moderate price of 55*s.* per acre.—Three thousand pounds to be paid on the delivery of possession, and for the balance I will give a credit of three years. It is supposed to be unnecessary to be more particular in the description of this tract, as it is expected any one disposed to purchase will view the premises.

RICHARD FITZHUGH.

Ravensworth, December 23, 1793.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1795.

Taken up, in this Town, a chesnut-sorrel MARE COLT, approaching two years old. It is supposed to have come in with some waggon or market people. The owner may have the same by proving his property and paying charges, by applying to the subscriber, near W'm Bushby's, Fairfax-Street.

GARRET DAYLE.

MR. FAUCHET'S LETTER,

[Concluded.]

11. I shall be more brief in my observations on the murmurs excited by the system for the sale of lands. It is conceived to be unjust that the vast and fertile regions should be sold by regions to capitalists, who thus enrich themselves, and retail with immense profits, to the husbandmen, possessions which they have never seen. If there were not a latent design to arrest the rapid settlement of those lands and to prolong their infant state, why not open in the west, land offices, where every body without distinction, should be permitted to purchase by small or large quantity? Why reserve to sell or distribute to favourites, to a clan of flatterers, of courtiers, that which belongs to the state, and which should be sold to the greatest possible profit to all its members.

12. Such therefore were the parts of the public grievance, upon which the western people most insisted. Now as the common dispatches inform you, these complaints were systematizing by the conversations of influential men who retired into those wild countries, and who from principle, or a series of particular heart burnings, animated discontents already too near to effervescence. At last the local explosion is effected. The western people calculated on being supported by some distinguished characters in the east, and even imagined that they had in the bosom of government some abettors, who might share in their grievances or their principles.

13. From what I have detailed above, those men might indeed be supposed numerous. The sessions of 1793 and 1794 had given importance to the republican party, and solidity to its accusations. The propositions of Mr. Madison, or his project of a navigation act, of which Mr. Jefferson was originally the author, sapped the British interest, now an integral part of the financiering system. Mr. Taylor, a republican member of the Senate, published, towards the end of the session, three pamphlets, in which this last is explored to its origin, and developed in its progress and consequences with force and method. In the last he asserts that the decrepid state of affairs resulting from that system, could not but presage, under a rising government, either a revolution or a civil war.

14. The first was preparing; the government, which had foreseen it, re-produced, under various forms, the demand of a disposable* force which might put it in a respectable state of defence.—Defeated in this measure, who can aver that it may not have hastened the local eruption, in order to make an advantageous diversion, and to lay the more general storm which it saw gathering? Am I not authorized in forming this conjecture from the conversation which the Secretary of State had with me and Le Blanc, alone, an account of which you have in my dispatch, No. 3? But how may we expect that this new plan will be executed? By exasperating and severe measures, authorised by a law which was not solicited till the close of the session. This law gave to the one already existing for collecting the excise, a coercive force which hitherto it had not possessed, and a demand of which was not before ventured to be made.‡ By means of this new law all the refractory citizens to the old one, were caused to be pursued with a sudden rigor; a great number of writs were issued; doubtless the natural consequences from a conduct so decisive and so harsh were expected: and before these were manifested the means of repression had been prepared; this was undoubtedly what Mr. Randolph meant in telling me, that under pretext of giving energy to the government, it was intended to introduce absolute power and to mislead the President in paths which would lead him to unpopularity.

15. Whether the explosion has been provoked by the government; or owes its birth to accident, it is certain, that a commotion of some hundreds of men, who have not since been found in arms, and the very pacific union of the counties in Braddock's field, a union which has not been revived, were not symptoms which could justify the raising of so great force as 15,000 men. Besides the principles, uttered in the declarations hitherto made public, rather announced ardent minds to be calmed than anarchists to be subdued. But in order to obtain something on the public opinion prepossessed against the demands contemplated to be made, it was necessary to magnify the danger, to disfigure the views of those people, to attribute to them the design of uniting themselves with England, to alarm the citizens for the fate of the constitution, whilst in reality the revolution threatened only the ministers. This step succeeded; an army is raised; the military part of the suppression is doubtless Mr. Hamilton's, the pacific part and the sending of commissioners are due to the influence of Randolph over the mind of the President, whom I delight always to believe, and whom I do believe, truly virtuous, and the friend of his fellow-citizens and principles.

16. In the mean time, although there was a certainty of having an army, yet it was necessary to assure themselves of co-operators among the men whose patriotic reputation might influence their party, and whose lukewarmness or want of energy in the existing conjunctures might compromit the success of the plans. Of all governors whose duty it was to appear at the head of the requisitions, the governor of Pennsylvania alone enjoyed the name of Republican: his opinion of the Secretary of the treasury and of his systems was known to be unfavorable. The Secretary of this state possessed great influence in the popular society of Philadelphia, which in its turn influenced those of other states; of course he merited attention. It appears therefore that these men with others unknown to me, all having without doubt Randolph at their head, were balancing to decide on their party. Two or three days before the proclamation was published, and of course before the cabinet had resolved on its measures, Mr. Randolph came to see me with an air of great eagerness, and made to me the overtures of which I have given you an account in my No. 6. Thus with some thousands of dollars the Republic could have decided on civil war or on peace! Thus the consciences of the pretended patriots of America have already their prices? It is very true that the certainty of these conclusions: painful to be drawn, will forever exist in our archives! What will be the old age of this government, if it is thus early decrepid! Such, citizen, is the evident consequence of the system of finances conceived by Mr. Hamilton. He has made of a whole nation a stock-jobbing, speculating, selfish people. Riches alone here fix consideration; and as no one likes to be despised, they are universally sought after.

Nevertheless this depravity has not yet embraced the mass of the people; the effects of this pernicious system have as yet but slightly touched them. Still there are patriots, of whom I delight to entertain an idea worthy of that imposing title.—Consult Monroe, he is of this number; he had apprised me of the men whom the current of events had dragged along as bodies devoid of weight.—His friend Mason is also an honest man. Jefferson on whom the patriots cast their eyes to succeed the President, had foreseen these crises. He prudently retired in order to avoid making a figure against his inclination in scenes, the secret of which will soon or late be brought to light.

17. As soon as it was decided that the French republic purchased no men to do their duty, there were to be seen individuals, about whose conduct the government could at least form uneasy conjectures, giving themselves up with a scandalous ostentation to its views, and even seconding its declarations. The Popular Societies soon emitted resolutions stamped with the same spirit, and who, although they may have been advised by love of order, might nevertheless have omitted or uttered them with less solemnity. Then were seen coming from the very men whom we had been accustomed to regard as having little friendship for the system of the treasurer, harangues without end, in order to give a new direction to the public mind. The militia, however, manifest some repugnance particularly in Pennsylvania, for the service to which they were called.—Several officers resign; at last by excursions or harangues, incomplete requisitions are obtained and scattered volunteer corps from different parts make up the deficiency. How much more interesting, than the changeable men whom I have painted above, were those plain citizens who answered the solicitations which were made to them to join the volunteers—"If we are required we will march: because we do not wish not to have a government, but to arm ourselves as volunteers would be in appearance subscribing implicitly to the excise system which we reprobate."

18. What I have said above, authorizes then our resting on the opinion become incontestible, that in the crisis which has burst, and in the means employed for restoring order, the true question was the destruction or the triumph of the treasurer's plans. This being one established, let us pass over the facts related in the common dispatches, and see how the government or the treasurer will take from the very stroke which threatened his system the safe opportunity of humbling the adverse party, and of silencing their enemies whether open or concealed. The army marched, the President made known that he was going to command it; he set out for Carlisle; Hamilton, as I understood, requested to follow him; the President dared not to refuse him. It does not require much penetration to divine the object of this journey: In the President it was wise, it might also be his duty.—But in Mr. Hamilton it was a consequence of the profound policy which directs all his steps; a measure dictated by a perfect knowledge of the human heart. Was it not interesting for him, for his party tottering under the weight of events without, and accusations within, to proclaim an intimacy more perfect than ever with the President, whose name is a sufficient shield against the most formidable attacks? Now what more evident mark could the President give of his intimacy, than by suffering Mr. Hamilton whose name even is understood in the west as that of a public enemy, to go and place himself at the head of the army which went, if I may use the expression, to cause his system to triumph against the opposition of the people? The presence of Mr. Hamilton with the army must attach it more than ever to his party: we see what ideas these circumstances give birth to on both sides, all however to the advantage of the Secretary.

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* *Disponible.*

‡ *This law was mentioned in the comment upon the laws of the last session inclosed in No. 9. of the correspondence of the ministers.*

19. Three weeks they had encamped in the weſt without a ſingle armed man appearing. However the Preſident, or thoſe who wiſhed to make the moſt of this new manœuvre, made it public that he was going to command in perſon. The ſeſſion of Congreſs being very near, it was wiſhed to try whether they could not be obtained from the preſſes which were ſuppoſed to have changed a ſilence, whence to couclude a poſſibility of infringing the conſtitution in its moſt eſſential part; in that which fixes the relation of the Preſident with the legiſlature. But the patriotic papers laid hold of this artful attempt: I am certain that the office of the ſecretary of ſtate which alone remained at Philadelphia (for while the miniſter of finance was with the army, the miniſter of war was on a tour to the province of Maine, 400 miles from Philadelphia) maintained the controverſy in favour of the opinion which it was deſired to eſtabliſh. A compariſon between the Preſident and the Engliſh monarch was introduced, who far removed from Weſtminſter, yet ſtrictly fulfils his duty of ſanctioning; it was much inſiſted on that the conſtitution declares that the Preſident commands the armed force: this ſimilitude was treated with contempt; the conſequence of the power of commanding in perſon drawn from the right to command in chief (or direct) the force of the ſtate, was ridiculed and reduced to an abſurdity, by ſuppoſing a fleet at ſea, and an army on land. The reſult of this controverſy was, that ſome days after, it was announced that the Preſident would come to open the approaching ſeſſion.

20. During his ſtay at Bedford, the Preſident doubtleſs concerted the plans of the campaign with Mr. Lee, to whom he left the command in chief. The letter by which he delegates the command to him, is that of a virtuous man, at leaſt as to the major part of the ſentiments which it contains; he afterwards ſet out for Philadelphia, where he has juſt arrived, and Mr. Hamilton remains with the army.

21. This laſt circumſtance unveils all the plan of the Secretary; he preſides over the military operations in order to acquire in the ſight of his enemies a formidable and impoſing conſideration. He and Mr. Lee the commander in chief, agree perfectly in principles. The governors of Jerſey and Maryland harmonize entirely with them; the governor of Pennſylvania, of whom it never would have been ſuſpected, lived intimately and publicly with Hamilton. Such a union of perſons would be matter ſufficient to produce reſiſtance in the weſtern counties, even admitting they had not thought of making any.

22. The ſoldiers themſelves are aſtoniſhed at the ſcandalous gaiety, with which thoſe who poſſeſs the ſecret, proclaim their approaching triumph. It is aſked, of what uſe are 15,000 men in this country, in which proviſions are ſcarce, and where are to be ſeized only ſome turbulent men at their plough. Thoſe who conducted the expedition know this; the matter is to create a great expence; when the ſums ſhall come to be aſſeſſed, no one will be willing to pay, and ſhould each pay his aſſeſſment, it will be done in curſing the inſurgent principles of the patriots.

23. It is impoſſible to make a more able manœuvre for the opening of Congreſs. The paſſions, the generous indignation, which had agitated their minds in the laſt ſeſſion, were about being renewed with ſtill more vigor; there was nothing to announce of brilliant ſucceſſes which they had promiſed. The hoſtilities of Great Britain on the continent ſo long diſguiſed, and now become evident, a commerce always harraſſed, ridiculous negotiations lingering at London, waiting until new conjunctures ſhould authorize new inſults; ſuch was the picture they were likely to have to offer the repreſentatives of the people. But this criſis, and the great movements made to prevent its conſequences, change the ſtate of things. With what advantage do they denounce an atrocious attack upon the conſtitution, and appreciate the activity uſed to repreſs it; the ariſtocratical party will ſoon have underſtood the ſecret; all the misfortunes will be attributed to patriots; the party of the latter is about being deſerted by all weak men, and this complete ſeſſion will have been gained.

24. Who knows what will be the limits of this triumph? Perhaps advantage will be taken by it to obtain ſome laws for ſtrengthening the government, and ſtill more precipitating the propenſity, already viſible, that it has towards ariſtocracy.

25. Such are, citizen, the data which I poſſeſs concerning theſe events, and the conſequences I draw from them: I wiſh I may be deceived in my calculations, and the good diſpoſition of the people; their attachment to principles lead me to expect it, I have perhaps herein fallen into the repreſentation of reflections and facts contained in other diſpatches, but I wiſh to preſent together ſome views which I have reaſon to aſcribe to the ruling party, and ſome able manœuvres invented to ſupport themſelves. Without participating in the paſſions of the parties, I obſerve them; and I owe to my country an exact and ſtrict account of the ſituation of things. I ſhall make it my duty to keep you regularly informed of every change that may take place; above all I ſhall apply myſelf to penetrate the diſpoſition of the legiſlature; that will not a little aſſiſt in forming the final idea which we ought to have of theſe movements, and what we ſhould really fear or hope from them.

Health and fraternity. (Signed) JH. FAUCHET.

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip of Darling & Earp is to be diſſolved on the 1ſt day of February next, all thoſe who have any demands againſt them are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to them are deſired to make payment on or before the 1ſt day of February, 1796.

DARLING & EARP.

Alexandria, Dec. 1, '95.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Intereſting Proceedings in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Monday, December 28.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) requeſted the attention of the Houſe, for a moment, to a ſubject of a very delicate nature. He underſtood that a memorial was this morning to be preſented from ſome individuals, applying for a grant of a large tract of weſtern territory, and as the Houſe had referred all ſuch applications to the committee for bringing in the land office bill, of which he was chairman; and as it was probable that the memorial about to be preſented would be diſpoſed of in the ſame manner, he conceived it a duty incumbent on him to diſcloſe to the Houſe, at this time, ſome circumſtances which had come to his knowledge. Mr. Smith then ſaid, that on Tueſday evening laſt, a perſon of the name of Randall, called on him, requeſting an hour of confidential converſation: In the interview which took place, Randall made a communication to the following effect. He intended to preſent a memorial on the Monday following to Congreſs, for a grant of all the weſtern lands lying between lakes Michigan, Erie, and Huron, to the amount of about twenty millions of acres. He, and his aſſociates, ſome of whom were Canada merchants, who had great influence over the Indians, propoſed to form a company and to undertake the extinction of Indian title, provided Congreſs would cede to them the fee ſimple of the land. The property would be divided into forty ſhares, twenty-four of which ſhould be reſerved for ſuch members of congreſs as might favor the ſcheme, and might be inclined to come into it, after the adjournment of Congreſs, on the ſame terms as the original aſſociators. Randall himſelf had the diſpoſal of twelve ſhares, for members from the ſouthern ſtates, and a colleague of his, a like number for thoſe of the eaſtern ſtates. A certain number of ſhares were to be the property of thoſe Canada merchants, who had an unbounded influence over the Indians occupying thoſe lands, and who would, if this plan ſucceeded, pacify thoſe Indians, who were the moſt hoſtile to the United States: that General Wayne's treaty was a mere deluſion, and that without the co-operation of thoſe influential perſons, the United States would never have peace in that quarter. Mr. Smith ſaid, that he communicated this overture the next morning to Mr. Murray, one of the members from Maryland, requeſting his advice how to proceed on ſo delicate an occaſion; that Mr. Murray recommended a diſcloſure to Mr. Henry of the Senate, and that on a conſultation with thoſe gentlemen, it was reſolved that it was Mr. Smith's duty to make an immediate communication of the matter to the Preſident, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Murry roſe next. He had received an application of the ſame nature, but having already heard of the propoſal, "I was," ſaid Murray, "in a ſtate of preparation, and my virtue had not ſuch a ſhock to encounter as that of the gentleman laſt up."

Mr. Murray corroborated what Mr. Smith had ſaid as to the communication of this affair to himſelf. He added that he had adviſed Mr. Smith to give Randall another meeting for the purpoſe of developing his ſcheme and expectations more fully.

Mr. Murray ſaid that Mr. Smith, informed him on Wedneſday morning; next day in the morning, he informed Mr. Henry of the Senate. Mr. Smith, on that day, informed the Preſident. On that day (Thurſday) Mr. Randall was introduced to him, and aſked an interview at his lodging; he gave him an appointment at five in the afternoon. Mr. Henry and he were together when Randall came in. Randall talked about the policy of extinguiſhing the Indian title to the Peninſula, formed by Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan, containing about 18 or 20 millions of acres of very good land; and talked in terms that he might have employed from a pulpit. He did not make any corrupt overtures, till Mr. Murray had carried him into his own apartment. There Randall opened his propoſals, as had been before mentioned by Mr. Smith; obſerving that if Congreſs would ſell this land to him and his company, they intended to divide it into forty or forty-one ſhares. Twenty-four ſhares were to be appropriated to ſuch members of Congreſs as chooſe to ſupport the memorial, which would be preſented on Monday. The members were to have their ſhares upon the ſame terms on which his company ſhould obtain the land. The company would give five hundred thouſand, or perhaps a million of dollars; but on Mr. Murray's apparent acquieſcence in his views, he ſaid that the ſhares would be given to the members who advocated the meaſure, if they pleaſed to accept them, after they returned to their homes. Mr. Murray ſtated a difficulty about the embarraſſment of land ſpeculations, for which he, perſonally, had no genius; and then Randall inſtantly turned out the cat, and told him, that if *he* did not chooſe the ſhare of land, he ſhould have caſh in hand for his ſhare. Mr. Smith and Mr. Murray had reſolved to diſcloſe this to the houſe, leſt ſome innocent member ſhould offer a memorial, and become liable to ſuſpicion. Randall had hinted that larger proportions would be aſſigned to the more active members, and leſſer ones for *the ſmall fiſh.*

The Speaker then roſe, and expreſſed a wiſh that ſome gentleman would move for an order to apprehend Randall. Upon this Mr. Smith again roſe, and ſaid that a warrant to this effect had yeſterday been iſſued by the Preſident, and to ſupport which, Mr. Smith, had made oath before a magiſtrate to the particulars above mentioned. He hoped that by this time the perſon was taken.

Mr. Giles roſe next, and obſerved that an application from the ſame Mr. Randall had been made to himſelf. Beſides a repetition of ſome particulars already ſtated, he told Mr. Giles that he had already ſecured thirty or forty members of this Houſe, but he wanted to ſecure three other members, if Mr. Giles recollected right. He added, that he had already ſecured a majority of the Senate. When this propoſal was firſt made, which he thought was about ten days ago, a member from New-York, (Mr. Livingſton) was preſent. Randall had even gone ſo far as to ſay, that written agreement was drawn out, and ſubſcribed by a number of eaſtern members, and he wiſhed Mr. Giles to extend another obligation of the ſame kind for the ſouthern members, the purport of which paper was underſtood to be that the members who voted in ſupport of the diſpoſal of the lands, were to be ſecured in a ſtipulated ſhare of them, without having their names mentioned in the deed. Mr. Giles was ſolicitous to learn the names of the members who had *already* entered into the negociation, but Randall aſſured him, that, from motives of delicacy, he durſt not communicate any of the names. Mr. Giles then deſired a ſight of the agreement, that he might be able to comprehend its meaning, before he ſhould attempt to draw any ſimilar paper. The man called a ſecond time, and, as Mr. Giles conceived, about four days ago, but never could produce either the deed or any draft of it. Mr. Giles had already communicated the propoſal to ſeveral members, and, in particular, to the Speaker.

The Speaker (Mr. Dayton), mentioned, that Mr. Giles had, ſome time ago, informed him of the propoſal. He replied, that if an opportunity offered, he would take care to ſelect a committee conſiſting of members ſure to detect the guilty, if any ſuch could exiſt; adding, that he expected the Houſe to believe that he would not have uſed ſuch words, but on ſo extraordinary an occaſion.

Mr. Chriſtie ſaid that he was the perſon who had introduced Randall to Mr. Smith, and Mr. Murray. He had long known him, as a reſpectable man. He had mentioned to Mr. Chriſtie, in general, that it was a landed ſpeculation; and hinted that he, Mr. Chriſtie, might accept of a ſhare. In reply, that gentleman aſſured him, that he could not poſſibly have a concern in any ſuch tranſaction. Randall had not, to Mr. Chriſtie, inſinuated that any undue advantages would accrue to members ſupporting the intended purchaſe.

Mr. Buck, a member from Vermont, mentioned, that a perſon of the name of Whitney, who appears to have been an aſſociate with Randall, and called upon him in the country, with a propoſal of this kind.

Mr. Madiſon ſaid that the perſon referred to, had alſo called upon him, and told him of his having waited upon many members, and, among the reſt, upon the Speaker. Mr. Madiſon ſaid that the converſation was rather ſhort, owing perhaps to the coldneſs with which the advances of Randall were received. Mr. Madiſon had already learned through his friend from Virginia (Mr. Giles.) the ſtate in which the buſineſs was. He did not wiſh to alarm the perſon by too much abruptneſs, and, at the ſame time, he did not wiſh to give himſelf any unneceſſary trouble about it, as he underſtood that it would be properly managed without his interference.—This we apprehend to be the ſcope of Mr. Madiſon's remarks.

Mr. Lyman mentioned, that Whitney had called on him, but ſpoke only of the plan generally. He was to have ſeen him again, but had not.

Mr. Heiſter wiſhed to know whether any gentleman to whom Whitley had made propoſals, had made a communication to the executive anent it.

We underſtood that a reſolution was then paſſed for directing the ſergeant at arms, by an order from the Speaker, to apprehend Whitney.

Mr. Harper moved that the warrant ſhould include Randall. It was objected, that he was already in cuſtody of the City Marſhall. Mr. Venable doubted whether an order from the Speaker of the Houſe would have the effect to recover him from the cuſtody of that magiſtrate. He likewiſe wiſhed that a more particular deſcription of Whitney could be given to the ſergeant at arms. In the courſe of ſome converſation, it appeared, that the houſe were not acquainted with the chriſtian names either of Randall or Whitney.

Mr. Sedgwick was of opinion that Randall ſhould alſo be included in the warrant, as he might tell ſomething which would caſt light on the ſhare of Whitney in this tranſaction.

Some debate enſued on the privileges of the houſe, and how far they were warranted to apprehend Randall.

Mr. W. Smith ſaid that there was yet no official notice of his being apprehended. He therefore wiſhed the warrant to run againſt him. If the ſergeant at arms returned for anſwer, that he was already in cuſtody, then the Houſe might diſcuſs the propriety of interfering with the office of the civil Magiſtrate.

Mr. Sedgwick had been informed by one of the door keepers, of his having ſeen Randall *in cuſtody*. He implicitly believed the intelligence to be true.

Mr. Madiſon ſaid, that ſince Randall was already in cuſtody, he did not perceive the neceſſity for iſſuing the writ againſt him inſtantly. It was a new caſe and he would give his vote with more ſatisfaction, if he was permitted to wait till to-morrow.

Mr. Livingſton conſidered the offence as bailable. By this means, Randall might, in the interim eſcape. This would caſt a ſerious reflection on the houſe. He adviſed to proceed immediately. The reſolution to this effect was put and carried.

Tueſday, December 29.

Mr. Baldwin of the committee of privileges brought in a report which ſtated that the ſaid Robert Randall and Charles Whitney ſhould be brought to the bar of the Houſe, and there interrogated by the Speaker, relative to the charges againſt them. That queſtions propoſed by members be reduced to writing, and put by the Speaker.

The queſtions and anſwers to be entered in the Journals, &c.

The report was adopted by the Houſe.

Mr. Harper moved that the perſons ſhould be brought to the bar of the houſe to-morrow morning—and that in the mean time the committee of privileges be directed to prepare a ſeries of queſtions to be propoſed. A poſtponement was objected to by ſeveral members as involving the dignity of the houſe, and the reputation of members.

Mr. Harper ſupported his motion; he urged the propriety of avoiding precipitancy, leſt the dignity of the houſe ſhould be committed. He remarked that tho it may be parliamentary to decide on queſtions of privilege immediately, yet it ought to be conſidered that the rights of the citizens may be involved in ſuch queſtions, and there can be no good reaſon aſſigned why due deliberation ſhould not precede deciſion, even in ſuch caſes. The ſenſe of the houſe appearing to be againſt poſtponing the examination, Mr. Harper waved his motion, and then the motion that they be brought forthwith to the bar of the Houſe, was put and agreed to unanimouſly.

The reading of the charges againſt Randall and Whitney as entered in the Journals was called for, being read Mr. Varnum remarked that what appeared to him as material as any part of the information was omitted; he referred to a declaration of Mr. Giles, that Randall had informed him there were between thirty or forty members of this houſe who had engaged to ſupport their memorial. A motion was made to amend the Journal by inſerting this part of the information.

The Speaker ſaid that this motion did not appear to him to be in order; he conceived the Journals, after they are read in the morning and no motion of amendment is made, cannot be altered, except by a unanimous vote of the Houſe.

Mr. Giles ſaid he did not ſuppoſe it neceſſary to alter the journal on this occaſſion—The information alluded to, may be brought forward as an additional charge, and entered de novo on the journal of this day.

Mr. Randall appeared at the bar, in cuſtody of the marſhall and the ſergeant at arms.

The clerk by direction of the ſpeaker read that part of the journal which contained the charge.

The ſpeaker then ſaid do you admit the juſtice of theſe charges—He replied, he had heared the charges, and requeſted time to prepare his vindication. The ſpeaker aſked how long time he wiſhed—he replied till the day after to-morrow.

Mr. Harper ſaid that was too long, he hoped that no longer time than to-morrow at 12 o'cloch ſhould be allowed.

Mr. Blount inſiſted that no delay ought to be allowed; the priſoner ſhould be called to anſwer immediately, to the queſtion, whether he was guilty or not.

Mr. Harper ſupported his motion for to-morrow. He ſtated the difference between the caſe of a perſon brought before a juſtice of peace and that of the priſoners. In the preſent caſe a confeſſion amounts to conviction; and puniſhment immediately follows; in the other caſe the confeſſion cannot be urged to the diſadvantage of the priſoner. He deprecated precipitancy on the part of the Houſe. He felt for the dignity of the Houſe as much, he believed as any member whatever, but he contended that that dignity, would be committed by ſuffering paſſion, to influence in their deciſions.

The motion, that the queſtion of guilty or not guilty ſhould be immediately put to the priſoner, was negatived, 48 to 40.

☞ *Further proceedings of the Houſe relative to this buſineſs, with the interrogatories put by the ſpeaker to Randall and his aſſociate, will be given in our next.*

JOH NEILL,

At his Store, in Fairfax-Street,

Has yet on Hand

A handſome Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Seaſon, together with Soal-Leather, Men and Women's Leather and Satinet Shoes, Sandals and Morocco Slippers, which he will ſell low for Caſh only

—

He returns his unfeigned thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and bege leave to aſſure them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their cuſtom.

N. B. All Thoſe who are in any ways intebted to him are earnſtly requeſted to come forward and ſettle their reſpective balances before the firſt day of February next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1796.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from my ſtable, the 4th of March laſt, a black MARE, 6 years old, 15 hands high, or thereabouts, with a ſtar in her forehead, and a few days before ſhe was ſtolen had her right eye beat out with a waggon-whip—Alſo, on the 29th of December laſt, was ſtolen from the ſame ſtable a black MARE, 14 years old, well made, in good order, and hath a remarkable ſcar in her forehead, occaſioned, I ſuppoſe, by the kick of a horſe. She is about 14 hands high. I will give Ten Dollars for each Mare, if brought home, and Eighty Dollars for the Thief or Thieves, if brought to condign puniſhment.

CHARLES L. BROADWATER.

Jan. 1, 1796.

Blank Bills of Exchange, &c. for ſale at the Printing office.

Alexandria, January 5.

HARVEST IN ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England, to his correſpondent in this town, dated October 5, '95.

"We have had the fineſt harveſt ever known, having had no rain for theſe ſix weeks, laſt paſt, and yet continues—the crops are abundant."

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Legiſlature of South Carolina have paſſed a reſolution againſt the Treaty—Ayes 69—Noes 9.

PUBLIC SALES.

To-Morrow,

At 1X o'Clock,

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Store, in Union-Street, formerly the Vendue-Store,

30 Hhds. Sugar

AND

55 Barrels Coffee.

Terms will be made known at the time of Sale.

ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.

Jan. 5.

Bank of Alexandria,

January 4, 1796.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Dividend of Seventeen Dollars on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Alexandria, for the half year ending this day is declared, which will be ready to be paid to the Stockholders or their repreſentatives on Wedneſday the 6th inſt.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN. Caſh'r.

NOTICE is hereby given to the ſtockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the Court Houſe in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpoſe of chooſing nine directors of ſaid Bank for the enſuing year agreeably to charter.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors.

22 GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſhier.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Thurſdathe 21ſt January next, a ſubſcription will be opened at the Court houſe in this town, under the direction of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty ſhares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are ſubſcribed—each ſhare is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each ſhare at the time of ſubſcribing—Forty dollars more in ſixty days—Twenty-five dollars more in 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the ſubſcription.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Caſhier.*

Alex. Dec. 11, '95.

To be ſold, at private Sale,

A MERCHANT MILL & PLANTATION, ſituated on Muddy Run, which empties into the weſt branch of Octarara Creek, in Oxford Township, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania, about 25 miles from Chriſtiana Bridge, nearly the ſame diſtance from New-Port. The Mill is an over-ſhot, in good order; with two pair of ſtones, one being Burrs, the other Cologne; the ſtream a never failing one, and ſufficient to trun four pair of ſtones: the worſts have not ſuffered by the late high freſhes.

The plantation contains 300 acres, about 100 of which are cleared, and 25 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; a dwelling-houſe is erected thereon, a barn and other improvements; a good ſpring of water near the door—The mill and plantation are now in the tenure of William Reed—the title indiſputable. For terms apply to *Joſeph Coleman*, Alexandria, or

THOMAS M'KEE,

Wilmington.

N. B. If not ſold by the firſt of February, the Mill will be let on reaſonable terms.

December 4.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, the 15th of December laſt, two MARES—the one a dark bay, big with foal, about 14 hands and a half high, well made, a ſtar in her forehead, a very low carriage, natural pacer, branded on the nehr ſhoulder with a ſtirrup-iron—The other a ſorrel Mare, natural trotter, ſhews ſomething of the blooded breed, has a large ſtar in her forehead, both her ſides rubbed by the tracet, and has no perceivable brand. Whoever takes up ſaid Mares and delivers them to the ſubſcriber, living in Rockingham County, Virginia, ſhall receive Ten Dollars for each, and the above reward for the Thief and Mares.

JACOB PRICE.

N. B. The above creatures are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by two noted Horſe Thieves of the name of Wilſon.

January 1, 1796.

Lime-ſtone and Lime wanted.

THE Directors of the Potomack Company wiſh to purchaſe Three Thouſand Cubic Feet of Lime-ſtone, each piece to be not leſs than two feet by four, nor leſs than four inches thick—alſo a quantity not leſs than Six Thouſand Buſhels of good unſlacked Lime; to be delivered at the lower end of the Canal, at the Great Falls, one ſixth part of each article before the 15th of March next; one ſixth by the firſt of April following, and the remainder before the 15th of May next.—Thoſe who wiſh to contract for either or both theſe articles, will pleaſe to ſend their propoſals in writing to either of the Directors, at George-Town or Alexandria, before the firſt Monday in February next. The payments will be made agreeable to the ſellers.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Preſident.

G. GILPIN, J. KEITH, } Directors at Alexandria.

J. TEMPLEMAN, T. LEAR, } Directors at George Town.

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders on the new ſubſcription to the Potomack Company, are required to pay to *William Hartſhorne*, Treaſurer, on or before the firſt day of March next, ten pouns per cent. on the amount of each ſhare by them held.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Preſident.

GEORGE GILPIN, JAMES KEITH, JOHN TEMPLEMAN, TOBIAS LEAR, } Directors.

Alex. Dec. 22, 1795.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by

JOHN V. THOMAS,

—Price 3/6—

[Ornamented with a head of General WASHINGTON,]

THE

GENTLEMAN's POLITICAL ALMANACK,

For the Year

1796.

Containing, beſides what is uſually found in an almanack—The conſtitution of the United States and the amendments—The treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Great-Britain—A liſt of the Duties payable on Goods, Wares, & Merchandiſe imported into the United States—Liſt of the officers of the general government and both houſes of Congreſs—Miniſterial and conſular appointments—Courts of the United States—Remarkable events, &c. &c.

Peter Pindar, on the Hair Powder Tax.

General Waſhington's Official Letters.

Features of Mr. Jay's Treaty.

American Remembrancer, or an impartial collection of Eſſays, Reſolves, &c. relative to the treaty with G. Britain.

Narrative of the Britiſh Embaſſy to China, in the years 1792, 3, 4—containing the various circumſtances of the Embaſſy, with accounts of the cuſtoms and manners of the Chineſe, and a deſcription of the country, cities, towns, &c.

The works of Edmund Burke, 3 vols.

Guthrie's Geography improved, 2 vols. quarto.

Robertſon's Hiſtory of America, 2 vols.

Gordon's Hiſtory of the American Revolution.

Evan's Millwright and Miller's Guide, with a variaty of other Books and

Stationary.

Merchant's account books (to any pattern) continued to be made in the beſt manner and cheaper than imported ones.

☞ Winterbotham's America, to No. 14, is come to hand—ſubſcribers will pleaſe to ſend for their numbers.

Dec. 15. tf 22.

FOR SALE,

By the ſubſcriber, at his Store in Union ſtreet,

Old mellow Spirits by the hhd. barrel, or ſmaller quantity;

London particular Madeira Wine on draft & in bottles;

Port do. do.

London Porter in bottles;

Loaf Sugar,

White Wine Vinegar in kegs of 18 gallons each, which articles he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms for caſh, or on a ſhort credit.

JOHN M'IVER.

Alexandria, Dec. 8.

Alexandria, Dec. 15th, '95.

FOR SALE

A Valuable HOUSE & LOT, in the Town of Alexandria, on the upper corner of Fairfax and Princeſs Streets. I deem it unneceſſary to mention the particularss as thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe may know them and be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to Mr. *Edward Ramſay*, in ſaid Town, or to the Subſcriber, living in Frederick County, Virginia.

REZIN DUVALL.

December 10, 1795

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A Store, Counting-Room and Cellar, in complete order for the reception of goods. For buſineſs the ſtand is equal perhaps to any in Town. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, three doors above Capt. Jeſſe Taylor's, on King-Street. EDMUND EDMONDS.

Alexandria, December 29, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber the 11th instant, *a Nedro Wench*, named JENNY, aged 17 years, and about five feet two inches high, very black, speaks fast, and thick. She was formerly the property of Mr. Jon Watts, of this place, and since of Mr. W. Bird, from whom the sdbscriber purchased her. She had on when she ran away a short calico jacket, chocolate ground with white spots, white linen petticoat, dark mixed ribb'd worsted hose, red and yellow checked cotton handkerchief, with green border. The above reward will be paid to whoever secures her so that I may get her again, if out of the county, or Five Dollars, if taken within the County, and all reasonable charges. Whoever harbours said Negro may expect to be prosecuted.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

Alexandria, January 1, 1796.

Dr. SKINNER,

Surgeon Dentist to the Dispensary of New-York, and Oculist, &c.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that having concerns at Washington, which will detain him eight or ten days in this neighbourhood, proposes to attend to such applications as may be made for relief in his professional capacity during that time. He transplants, grafts, fixes and sets teeth various ways, in any, and every case where they are unfortunately lost, and in such a manner as are warrented to retain the beauty and natural colour of the original teeth, shall be serviceable in mastication, ornamental to the person, and cannot by the strictest inspection be distinguished from those of the natural growth.

DR. SKINNER, is the only operator in America that has any pretension to the art of substituting or setting artificial eyes, and as the deformity occasioned by the lof of an eye is very great, those persons who have been so unfortunate, have now a favourable opportunity of having them replaced in so curious a manner as renders it impossible to distinguish them from the original Eye. To demonstrate to the doubtful, the practicability of this operation, he has prepared or fitted one for the orbits of his own Cranium, which he will chearfully show, (by placing it in his own head) to any person who will do him the honor to call and view it.

SKINNER's Dentrifice and Antiscorbutic Tincture, universally allowed (by those who have experienced their astonishing efficacy) to be superior in preserving, cleansing, and giving the teeth a beautiful whiteness, and eradicating the scurvy in the gums; to any medicine hitherto discovered—for sale at his apartment at the house of Mr. ABERT, near the Market House.

Alex. Dec. 31, '95.

LUNDIN M'KECHNIE,

STAY, CORSET and HABIT-MAKER,
PHILADELPHIA,

Most respectfully informs the Ladies that he is just arrived here with an elegant assortment of the most fashionable Stays and Corsets, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

Ladies, by directing their orders to him, at Mr. Gadsby's Tavern, will be waited upon at their own houses.

N. B. He cures Crookedness or Distortion of the Spine in young people.

Alexandria, December 31, 1795.

For Sale,

The Brig Cicero;

Burthen 139 tons, lying at Harper's Wharf. Apply to the master on board, who has 15 M. feet of Pine Lumber for sale.

Alexandria, December 28, 1795.

C O A L.

3,000 bushels on hand and for sale

By R. HAMILTON.

December 28.

New Pork in barrels;

Tar in barrels;
Jamaica Rum in puncheons;
Cogniac Brandy in pipes,
For Sale by

Fletcher and Otway.

Dec. 28.

Notice!

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as he expects to leave this place in a short time; and those having claims against him are requested to bring them forward for settlement.

BARTIMEUS WHITE,

Who has on hand a general assortment of

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Shoes,

Which will be disposed of cheap for Cash.

Alexandria, December 24, 1795.

TO BE LET

The House and Stores lately occupied by the subscribers. Possession will be given immediately. MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

Alexandria January 1, 1796.

Lands for Sale in Fairfax County

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land measuring about 200 acres, lying on the Pimone run, about a mile from the Falls Church: the Road to the Great Falls goes through the middle of it: there are several good springs on it, and about sixty acres of the above land may be made into meadow. For terms apply to the subscriber, who wishes

To Rent or Sell,

The remainder of a lease of that beautiful villa, late the property of Robert Adams, deceased, about a mile from town: there has been a great deal of money laid out on these premises—it would be an excellent situation for any gentleman wishing to retire from town, or for a place of public entertainment, being delightfully situated on the banks of the Potomack. For terms apply to

ROBERT HENDERSON.

December 17.

COMMENCED BREWING
AT THE

UNION BREW-HOUSE,

SOUTH End of the City of Alexandria, where STRONG and TABLE BEER will be delivered to purchasers, beginning with the ensuing week.

Nov. 24.

For Sale.

LOAF and lump SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Muscovado SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Imperial and young Hyson TEAS by the chest or smaller quantity,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel,
Old Cogniec Brandy by the barrel or gallon,
Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines in quarter casks,
Claret in cases of 2½ doz. each,
Bottled Porter by the barrel of 3 doz. each,
Molasses by the hhd. or barrel.
Glass ware assorted in barrels,
10 by 8 Window Glass,
Fig blue by the cag,
8d. 12d. and 20d. nails,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Dutch Linens, &c.

Robert Allison.

JUST IMPORTED,

By POMERY & ISABELL,

In the Peggy, arrived at George-Town, which they now offer for Sale, at their Store in King-Street,

A neat Assortment of

Manchester Goods,

Of remarkably low Sterling prices;
A large, new and elegant assortment of

Gilt & plated, burnished & common Metal Buttons;

Handsome

New Carpeting;

A quantity of

Cotton and Worsted Hosiery:

These, and many other articles, they have on hand (as the Fall Season for selling is somewhat advanced) they are determined to render low, but they will make it an object worthy particular attention for Cash.

N. B. As Mr. Pomery, of this house, on his return from England, has arrived at the Northward, he is daily expected with an additional supply of Goods.

Alexandria, Nov, 12. 1795.

William I. Hall

Will have open and ready for sale in a few days, a large and excellent assortment of

FALL GOODS,

RECEIVED by the ships Sally and Alexandria, which he will sell at a reasonable advance, on the usual terms.

Alexandria, Oct. 7, 1795.

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and CO.

HAVE imported in the ship Alexandria, from Liverpool, a variety of WOLLENS:

ALSO,

Per the brig Eliza, Johnston, from London, printed cottons, shawls, threads, stuff Goods, silk do. hosiery, muslins, linens, watches, &c.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims against the Estate of the late *Adam Shum*, are hereby notified to bring them in duly authenticated for settlement, and all those who are indebted, are requested to pay their respective balances immediately, as no farther indulgence can be given.

PRUDENCE SHUM, *Executrix.*

Alex. 24th Dec. 1795.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Richard Lee*, late of Lee-Hall, in Westmoreland County are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and all persons who are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to me.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Administrator.

Loudoun County, October 6, 1795.

Mandeville and Jamesson

HAVE for sale at their store on Fairfax street, the following articles, which they will dispose of by wholesale and retail, for cash or the usual credits, viz.

Jamaica and Windward Island Rum;
Cogniac Brandy;
Holland, Genev
London bottled Porter;

WINES

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Claret, *Of the best quality in casks & bottles;*
Lisbon, Calcavella, Malaga, Teneriffe, *Do. do. in pipes quarter casks;*

Muscovado Sugars in hhds. & barrels.
Loaf and lump do. in barrels;

TEAS of different qualities.
Souchong, Hyson,
Do. of the best do.
Young Hyson, Imperial,

Havannah Segars in boxes;

In bags and barrels.
Bourbon Coffee, Green do.

Coffee in bags;
Pepper in do.

Mace and ground ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, cloves and allspice, with a variety of pickles and mustard in bottles.

☞ *Wanted to hire*—An able bodied free man, as a Porter—good wages will be given and it is expected none

Apply who cannot give sufficient proof of sobriety and honesty.

Alexandria, Nov. 3, 1795.

LANDING

From on board the Ship Sally, Capt. James Croudhil from Whitehaven,

A large and general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

And for sale by the subscriber at his warehouse in Prince street.

Wm. HODGSON.

He has also received,

Earthen ware in crates well assorted,
Nails of different sizes,
Sail canvas, No. 1 to 8,
Bottled Porter in hhds.
Candles and soap in small boxes,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 12 by 10 window glass, in boxes and half boxes,
And a quantity of excellent Pork in barrels.

October 13.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a house in King-street, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his business in all its various branches, such as making and mending all kind of gold, silver, copper and tin work. He likewise tins old copper tea kettles, sauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his business, may be had either by wholesale or retail, and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the shortest notice in the best manner, and warranted, such as bridle bit stirrup irons, buckles, tips and saddlebosses, made in the newest fashions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, such as clock bells, ear bells for horses, and skillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above shop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a masterly manner.

☞ Also Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Instruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for sale, at a moderate price at the above house, sundry articles of gold, silver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, seals, keys, lockets, and breast pins.

The highest price given for old gold, silver, copper brass, pewter or lead.

I have now on hand, which I will sell low for cash, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 14 window glass, white soap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners,' lamp and linseed oil, by the barrel, one thousand gallons of Stone Ware assorted, with an assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours

George Drinker.

Alexandria, 8mo. 17, 1795.

Thompson and Veitch

OLD Port and Lisbon WINES of a superior quality, in pipes hhds. and quartercasks.

Also, an assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. at their wholesale warehouse, on Fairfax street.

Alexandria, August 10, 1795.

N B. They have yet on hand Hair Matrasses and a few bales of Sail Cloth.